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THE GOLD COAST, ASHANTI, AND KUMASSI

By George K. French

The Guinea coast lies between the southern boundary of Sierra Leone and the delta of the tortuous Niger, in West Africa. It is a part of Africa that abounds in dark tradition and tragedy, and romance has never dared to trespass on its forbidding shore or penetrate its deadly swamps and jungle. It is a place where

ONE OF THE SIDES OF KING PREMPEH'S PALACE
From a photograph by George K. French

the fiercest and most selfish passions of man, white and black, have vented themselves for four centuries. The white slaver came here for his merchandise, the black slave-owner ashore supplied the trade, and if his barracoons were empty when a cargo was needed, a quantity of trade goods—rum, gin, cloth, and trinkets—accomplished his purpose in a moment. It was in very truth a survival of the stronger, and one native was as eager to sell his brother as he was to collect his pay from the native peddlers.

The old Grain coast is comprised within the Republic of Liberia, while the Ivory coast, now French territory, is adjacent on the southeast. The Slave coast extends from the Niger some 200 miles west to the Gold coast, the latter section of the Guinea coast lying between the old Ivory and Slave coasts. A hundred years ago these distinctive names were applied by all geographers, but today only the Gold coast is to be found on our maps. Three hundred and fifty miles of the latter coast belong to Great Britain, while the interior borders of the colony, of which this sea-coast forms one boundary, stretch away toward the north as far as the Ashanti country. Since the recent taking of Kumassi and the downfall of the Ashanti confederation the hinterland of the colony has been extended 100 miles further to the north.

Between the eastern and the western boundaries of the Gold coast the view presented from the sea is varied and picturesque. The shore is often girt with great rocks over which the surf breaks with tremendous force; again, a sandy beach, fringed with tall, spectral palms, which stand like mute sentinels guarding the approach to the forlorn shore, separates the ocean from salt lagoons and swamps of immense area, while in places the mouths of rivers reveal themselves by the presence of dangerous bars, over which the waters boil and seethe, affording fair warning of their existence to anxious mariners. The villages of the natives are discernible at frequent intervals, and a fair appreciation of architectural taste is evinced in the construction of their huts. Rectangular houses of swish, or adobe, sometimes with a second story, take the place of the rude huts of the Grain and Ivory coasts, and among these are interspersed the more pretentious residences of European traders, and forts which have been erected from time to time during the past four centuries.

As early as the middle of the fourteenth century the Gold coast was known to the European world, but not until 1471, when the Portuguese navigators, Juan de Santarem and Pedro Escobar

touched at a point on the coast which they called Oro de la Mina, was there any definite knowledge concerning it. In 1481 a large fort was erected at Oro de la Mina, or Elmina, as it is now called, by the Portuguese, and it stands today in an excellent state of preservation. The Dutch captured it in 1637, and held it until 1872, when it was transferred to the British. Other stations on the Gold coast, established between the end of the fifteenth and the middle of the present centuries by the Portuguese, Spanish, Danes, French, Dutch, and Brandenburgers, have finally become British possessions either by conquest or purchase.

Cape Coast Castle is eight miles east of Elmina. While the latter was under Dutch control it was the port of the Ashanti country, but since the expedition against King Kwofi in 1873–74, when a road through the dense forest was constructed to Kumassi

MILITARY ROAD FROM CAPE COAST CASTLE TO KUMASSI

From a photograph by George K. French

from Cape Coast Castle, the trade has followed this route, and thus the latter place has developed into a town of some commercial importance. Palm-oil, palm-kernels, ginger, gold-dust, mahogany, monkey skins, camwood, and rubber are exported in enormous quantities to England and the European continent from this port in exchange for rum, gin, cloth, trinkets, and other articles of European manufacture. The castle from which this last-named town takes its name was built by the Portuguese and taken by the Dutch in the seventeenth century, but since 1666 it has been a British possession. It is a spacious, strongly fortified, stone building, and back of it at a distance of two miles rise a series of heavily timbered hills, which have an altitude of eight or nine hundred feet. Between the fort and these hills lies the town. Akkra, the seat of government of the Gold Coast colony, is about sixty miles east of Cape Coast Castle. There are numerous smaller towns and trading posts along the coast, but their European population is limited to two or three traders and an occasional missionary.

The shore is difficult of access, as is the case along the entire Guinea coast; sand-bars block the mouths of rivers, and harbors are lacking; consequently passengers and cargo are discharged in boats through a heavy surf on a frequently dangerous beach, and many a human life and many a ton of valuable merchandise have been lost in the effort to effect a landing. These surf-boats are English built, of heavy timber, are twenty-eight feet long, six feet beam, and have long overlapping bow and stern in order that they may surmount and not cut the breakers. A boat's crew is made up of eleven men and a coxswain. The latter steers with an ordinary long-bladed, straight oar or sweep, while the crew sit on the gunwales of the boat and propel it with paddles, the blades of which are fashioned not unlike a trident. The crew are almost naked, a loin cloth being the only attempt at clothing. They sing lustily while paddling, bestowing fulsome praise on the particular individual who has engaged them, and chanting vigorously of the amount of "dash," equivalent to the "bakshish" of the East, which he will probably shower upon them when they have landed him in safety.

The population of the Gold Coast colony, excluding the tribes of the Ashanti confederation, is roughly estimated at 2,000,000, of whom only about 150 are Europeans. There are many different tribes of natives, speaking various languages or dialects, but all belonging to the negro race. The tribes of the Fanti

confederation, who line the coast from Elmina to Akkra, deserve special mention as having from time immemorial been brought into close contact with the British. Of the natives who have migrated to the colony within the last fifty years, the most important are the Mohammedan Haussas, from the Niger districts of the interior, who man the ranks of the military police, and the Kruboy, from the coast to the west. The latter are a most useful element, but are somewhat unstable, as they invariably return to the Kru coast as soon as they have earned a small competence. Most of the natives are still pagans, but the presence of Christian missionaries among them for the last fifty years has at least resulted in their modifying their fetich worship and savage rites. The Mohammedans on the Gold coast are, with the exception of the Haussas, mainly traders, and they are found in the larger settlements on the coast and along the trade routes of the interior.

The Fantis are an inoffensive, peace-loving, happy-hearted race, who readily succumbed to European aggression, but have been exceedingly loth to accept its civilization and Christianity. In common with the other natives of West Africa, with the exception of the Haussas and the Kruboy, the Fanti is shiftless and will work only when it is absolutely necessary. Centuries of life without a want that nature did not lavishly supply have quite spoiled him for the advantages of civilization and its accompanying responsibilities, and it is no easy task to convert him to the ways of European life; yet he is tractable and readily governed, and the colonial official and trader find no great difficulty in utilizing him for many purposes. He has a full appreciation of justice, is honest, hospitable to strangers who approach him for no evil purpose, and has an absolute faith in the superior beauties and advantages of Fantiland, though to the white man it seems the dreariest and most hopeless place in the world, and official statistics prove it to be the most deadly spot on the face of the earth for the foreigner of every nationality. In the year 1895, for instance, the average European population of Cape Coast Castle was thirty-two. Of these, seventeen died during the first two months of the year from the malignant fevers which plague the coast at all seasons. It is true that, as a British colonial report apologetically states, it was a bad season on the coast, but the figures for every other year show an appalling death-rate among Europeans at all stations on the Slave and Gold coasts. So far as can be judged

from imperfect statistics, the Grain coast and the British colonies of Sierra Leone and the Gambia, and also the region between the Niger delta and the mouth of the Kongo, are by comparison less deadly, but this is indeed faint praise.

The stranger visiting the Gold coast will at first be sorely puzzled by the similarity of the names of the natives. Every child takes its surname from the week-day of its birth, and strangers theirs from the day of their arrival, with an additional sobriquet descriptive of some personal peculiarity. For instance, a child born on Wednesday receives the name of that day of the week, Kwako. Kwabina (Tuesday) and Kwako are held to be "strong days" of birth; but children that appear on Fridays, Saturdays, and Mondays are considered "weak as water." Nothing will induce the Fanti to sleep with his head toward the sea or to take possession of a new dwelling-house on a Tuesday or Friday, both these days being regarded as unlucky for this purpose. Paternal affection and filial love apparently do not exist. The mother nurses her child for one or two years, and then it must shift for itself. There is no appearance of affection even between husbands and wives, or between parents and children; and Duncan, an English traveler who visited the Gold coast fifty years ago, states that many parents offered to sell him their sons or daughters as slaves.

In common with many other natives of Africa, the Fanti lives in close communion with the vague and mysterious beings of the unseen world. A large proportion of his time is spent in consulting or appeasing the deities that inhabit the earth, the air, the sea, the rivers, and even trees, sticks, stones, and bits of cloth. If he is ill, he believes that his ancestors are summoning him, and he at once proceeds to consult the fetichman. The latter is given a fee and is requested to present the sick man's excuses to the expectant shades. These fetich priests generally exercise great influence over their superstitious fellows. Sometimes the departed is supposed to have returned to earth in the body of a child, and yet remaining in Deadland, thus giving rise to the assertion by some travelers that the doctrine of metempsychosis obtains among the Fantis. They bury their dead in their houses, choosing a room that can afterward be kept fastened up or secluded. This custom the colonial authorities have attempted to abolish on sanitary grounds, but the effort has not wholly succeeded. So much homage did the Egyptians pay to their dead, that it was said that they lived in Hades, rather than on the

THE KING OF KAMINA AND HIS DOGS

From a photograph by Alvan, Cape Coast Castle

banks of the Nile. So is it with the Fantis; constant sacrifices must be made to appease the departed and to remind them that they are not forgotten; and it is part of the Fanti belief that unless the custom is religiously observed the shade will wander on the banks of the Sacred Prah for the space of a hundred years before it has performed sufficient penance for its friends' neglect. Aboreasu and Sasabonsam are the two great deities conjured up by the Fantis. The former controls the wicked in the land of shades, while the latter has his domicile on earth. Death is a matter of much moment, and extravagant "customs" are held and heavy expenses incurred by the deceased's relatives in order to satisfy the demands of the shade, these orgies frequently being repeated at intervals in order to "lay the ghost" in case it becomes restive. The rumbling of thunder is supposed to be the voice of the dead demanding propitiation and sacrifice, and lightning as the direct infliction of the evil spirit on the person or object struck. Mourning is evidenced by shaving the head for a certain period, and this is accomplished by bits of jagged stone or broken bottles.

There was a time when the Fantis were the most powerful tribe of the Gold coast, but during the last century they have

suffered so many crushing defeats from the Ashantis that they have lost their national spirit, and are regarded both by the British and by their hereditary enemies as arrant cowards. Land is held by individuals and families in severalty under well recognized rules, but boundary disputes are frequent, and are generally determined by the memory of the oldest inhabitants. The Fantis are good artisans and make musical instruments (instruments of torture they seem to the white man's ear), and iron implements for agricultural purposes, and they weave handsome cloths in narrow strips, which are sewn together so as to make them of any size required. Children go naked up to their ninth or tenth year. Men of the upper and middle classes wear robes of Manchester cotton, in exactly the same manner as the Romans wore the toga. Married women expose the upper half of the body and wear capacious cloths, which are deftly fastened about the waist and hang below the knees. Maidens cover the breast, and are much given to personal adornment.

As the shore is difficult of access from the sea, so Kumassi and the interior are difficult of access from the coast. The country lies in the forest belt of the continent, and the white man travels with difficulty. The native can wend his way along the narrow path, sleeping wherever nightfall may find him, and eating from his own supply of kenka, tiful, or plantain. But the white man must provide himself with hammocksmen, if he would spare himself, and carriers to transport his food supplies and paraphernalia; in fact, the necessary preparations for a trip of a few hundred miles through the average African hinterland are quite as extensive as for a trip around the world by the regular routes of travel. For a week after landing at Cape Coast Castle in January of last year, I devoted my entire time to engaging carriers, hammocksmen, and attendants. In this I was assisted by a Fanti youth of sixteen years, Amoah by name, who spoke fair English and a dozen native dialects in addition to his own tongue. His grandfather, a great war chief, enjoyed a pension of seven pounds a month from the British government for services rendered the colony in the Ashanti war of 1873–74, and this distinction gave Amoah superlative standing both in his own estimation and that of his friends.

The distance from Cape Coast Castle to Kumassi is 142 miles, and I pursued the identical route taken by the expedition of 1874 under Sir Garnet Wolseley. Prahsu, a town of not less

[illegible]

from the coast, and I was told that at the end of ten days. The road from the coast to this point has been through the Assin

[illegible]

and by stagnant pools of fetid water. Villages of from 50 to 500 huts were passed at intervals of a few miles, as I saw on the

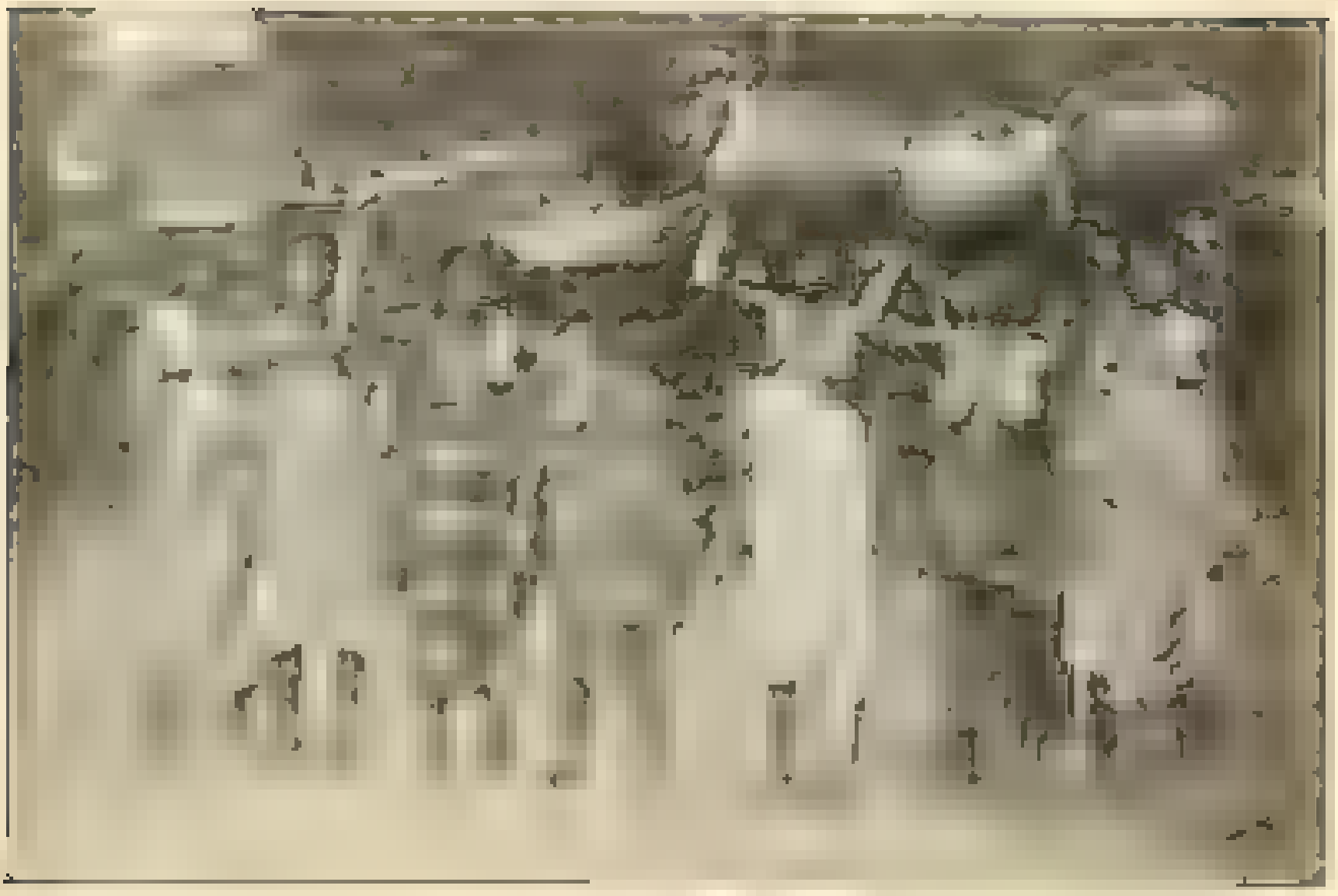
[illegible]

forests, the southern boundary of the Ashanti country, as an impassable barrier, which occurs at frequent intervals by rapids and shoals. In the dry season it is navigable only at short intervals from [illegible] to [illegible] miles west of Coupé coast [illegible]. As water is a precious commodity on the Gold Coast, [illegible] "sacred" upon it although it may have been in deference to no particular god with a knowledge of hydrostatic theorem.

The path from Prahsu to Kumassi already as wide as any road in the Ashanti country. For a distance of a little over 20 miles the path was fresh, and I understand the traveller is some [illegible] from [illegible] tropical rain, the [illegible] atmosphere is most depressing. Forty miles south of Kumassi is the Mission of Agonsan [illegible], situated in 5°7½' north latitude and 1°[illegible] west longitude. It is a most interesting one, determined to be but 700. It is an attempt at civilization and a number of Ashantis with [illegible] children and [illegible] classes. Our car for the day out from the coast

[illegible]

My carriers [illegible] upon the [illegible] for a [illegible] in order to prepare for an [illegible] entry into the capital of the Ashanti kingdom. When we reached our journey's end we found [illegible] of the country changing rapidly. The forest [illegible] dense, [illegible] and we passed [illegible] a narrow road, [illegible] on either side with [illegible] and bamboos, until we emerged into a [illegible] plain covered with stubble. Over this plain our path [illegible] for some two hundred yards, until the edge of the swamp which surrounds Kumassi was reached. A [illegible] road made [illegible] way of passage, and we soon found ourselves [illegible] up [illegible] and [illegible] into a [illegible] which, as we afterwards learned, was the main street of Kumassi. The first glimpse was disappointing. Travellers from Elmina to Wassaw, Bonsa, have described it as a city of pretentious buildings, possessing a stone palace which [illegible] in



[illegible]

federations of powerful tribes, so known certainly as far back as [illegible]

the accumulated dust of ages down to the present time. Its history is

[illegible] the Fantis have fought to maintain

[illegible] against Ashanti, and, would he except [illegible]

McCarthy, power [illegible] regiments of the British [illegible]

[illegible] a large force of loyal natives as far north as Mamprusi,

[illegible] and put to death their bones being dotted [illegible]

the Ashanti [illegible] of subjection [illegible] Between [illegible]

[illegible] two other expeditions were dispatched against [illegible]

against Britain, but both of them were driven back to the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Kumasi [illegible] the expedition accomplished little beyond [illegible] the natives with a high opinion of British [illegible]

From a photograph by George R. Lawrie

From a photograph by George W. Prowse.

[illegible] Ashanti [illegible] greatly weakened by [illegible] of [illegible] the constituent tribes. [illegible] Jaman, Mampon, Nsuta, and Kokofu. Of all these, the most remote from the coast [illegible] the chief of Kumasi were open [illegible] to the King of Kumasi, who [illegible] and was called the King of Ashanti. [illegible] large [illegible] ready to secede from the confederacy [illegible] by [illegible] and they were [illegible] the coast. Such was the probable and [illegible] of the "Ruler of Heaven and Earth" at this time. Prosper [illegible] to the east, and [illegible] by [illegible] of the Gold Coast [illegible] Europeans calmly awaited the approach of the little army, [illegible] and [illegible] by Sir Francis Scott, from [illegible] to [illegible].

He was, however, only a week after [illegible] of the savage Queen Mother and a dispute of debts not advisable, and [illegible] residence [illegible] army, with [illegible] forty of the [illegible] arrows, and the removal to the coast, where he [illegible] impris-

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of the trees was [illegible] the [illegible] sacrifice [illegible] was the sacred tree at the [illegible] present. [illegible] materially altered its appearance before I left Kumassi. [illegible] household, [illegible] here in [illegible] gruesome work. While in recent years the practice of making human sacrifices in Kumassi has been greatly checked by European influence, it is present existence is charged to with the taking of [illegible] of human lives—a number varying at from twenty to fifty [illegible] during the twenty years of [illegible] office. [illegible] after the [illegible] of the British expedition [illegible] Sir Francis Scott [illegible] the most [illegible] was [illegible] and [illegible] a prisoner in Kumassi, the [illegible] was [illegible] the people [illegible], the emblem of the king's [illegible], was [illegible]. While he was [illegible] I photographed [illegible] several occasions, and the picture reproduced in this article is from the [illegible] tree.

[illegible] journey to the coast I diverged from the [illegible]

[illegible]

ALL AROUND THE BAY OF PASSAMAQUODDY

By Albert E. Gatschet,

Bureau of American Ethnology

Those who, starting from the south, will find at the deeply indented coast lands of the state of Maine a type of landscape which differs considerably from all they previously have seen. Through the fjord-like channels of Maine's indentated coast the water

tween the blue ocean and the green or sombre-hued earth strikes our sight agreeably. The wooded shore lines of the small coves, islands, and bays, which alternate with the rocky, ice-worn hills, are bordered

by trees, which in many instances reach to the water's edge, and which are based to the sea-coast, covering the top and sides of the numerous islands which are scattered along the coast. The farther we proceed northeastward along the coast, the more the scenery assumes a rugged character. This is well illustrated by the sparse vegetation and the thickness of the boulders which we find on every where in and around Passamaquoddy Bay, an extensive place, the waters of which are fed by the magnificent tides arriving from the east and by the St. Croix or Meguntic River from the west. The narrow passages into bays, coves, and islands, filling it with rock-bound promontories and small islands, and yet the scenery does not assume a dreary aspect toward the east and north, and there a row of islands forms a kind of natural passages suitable for navigation.

The islands encircling the bay of Passamaquoddy, though not far from the sea, first are small, are not so flat as appears at first to be only so. They are nearing a height of 20 to 30 feet, is not very much broken. None of the trees or shrubs in the

Wherever a portion of the mainland or of one of the larger islands juts into the region advances toward the salt water it first

slopes down, forming a depression, and then rises as a k[illegible] or [illegible] to the ocean. These formations, appropriately termed *beaches* or *sand-bars*, are frequent all around Passamaquoddy bay, Campobello island, Cobscook bay, and in many other sections of the Maine and New Brunswick coasts. Beaches lined with coarse gravel, the detritus of the rocky shores, form the transitory stage [illegible]

Not infrequently one headland succeeds another in a [illegible] form [illegible] along the water and even after reaching the shore they reappear jutting out from the [illegible] two or three [illegible] giving [illegible] This I have observed, e. g., on the north shore of Cobscook bay, west of Eastport, Maine. Campobello island, New Brunswick, is replete with "beaches" on its far-extending shores, the island being eleven [illegible] head, East Quoddy head, Friar's head, Head Harbor [illegible] the term "head" was frequently [illegible] there appears [illegible] instances on the west side of the bay and up the St Croix river.

Two large whirlpools, perceptible in the channel of the St Croix [illegible] parts. One of them occurs between Moose island and the southern [illegible] [illegible], the river being over [illegible] wide [illegible] of [illegible], they are liable to capsize any small craft that ventures to come too near. They owe their existence not merely to the shock produced by the impact of the currents from the bay meeting those of the river, but also to the [illegible] tides and to a difference of temperature between the two bodies of water.

The air temperature is generally low on the bay and around [illegible] A few degrees [illegible], and even in midsummer persons who are not provided with warm clothing will often feel a chill pervading their system when a sudden breeze breaks in from the north or a thick fog stays all [illegible] over the ever-tossing waters. The weather is generally settled throughout the year but nevertheless morning fogs are of frequent occurrence.

T[illegible] are numerous steamboats plying between St Andrews, St Ste[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] may have been selected. The same may be said of some other Indian settlements, for many Indians do not [illegible] any better [illegible] to set their houses upon.

The industries now forming their main support are the manufacture of toy boats from birch bark, of [illegible] from the [illegible] of fancy [illegible] work and a variety of ornamental and fancy baskets from the wood of the yellow ash. The bark is [illegible] during the winter season and then [illegible] taken to the markets, especially at the watering places and other commercial centres of the eastern states. The women display a high degree of taste in [illegible] the moulds for these [illegible]. The ash [illegible] into thin [illegible] of extreme thinness by machinery, or [illegible] than [illegible] dyed [illegible] [illegible]. After this the [illegible] of the most [illegible]. During the work of [illegible], bundles of sweet-scented grass are inserted in the baskets, and [illegible] they [illegible] with a fragrant odor, which [illegible] for [illegible] and increases their saleability.

The present area of land [illegible] along the river [illegible] in Washington county, [illegible], and is held by them [illegible] mentioned. We may, however, add to this the area of the Maliseets or "[illegible]," which [illegible] five or six Indian villages on the St John's and [illegible] river in New Brunswick [illegible] than Passamaquoddy. In former [illegible], these two [illegible] were much more extensive, the proof of this resting [illegible] of geographical names [illegible] Passamaquoddy [illegible] over the whole of Washington and Hancock counties, a part of Aroostook county, Maine, and a [illegible] part of the New Brunswick territory. [illegible] was that of the [illegible], [illegible] it embraced the whole Penobscot [illegible], with [illegible] of [illegible].

In [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] geographic names of [illegible] has become popular among the educated classes of America. It is just twelve years since Charles Godfrey Leland [illegible] them was [illegible] to [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible], some of which [illegible].* [illegible] with the great historical value of

---

* The [illegible] Magazine, New York, [illegible] "[illegible] of the Passamaquoddy [illegible]."

topography the names [illegible] suggests [illegible] ask-ing the dialect to listen to the [illegible] of equal [illegible] when I requested them to utter [illegible] a series of these names. Many other notations thus obtained were so [illegible] and [illegible] that they could not be [illegible], [illegible] of these resting on a correct [illegible] disclosed the fact that they are mostly [illegible] names and combinations either of two substantives or of an adjective and a substantive, with [illegible] the last. In the first case, the noun standing first is [illegible] connected with the noun standing second by [illegible] suffix [illegible], *the place*, from [illegible]. The local names of the [illegible] element. For the terms *beach*, [illegible] *cliff*, *rocky shore*, *sound*, *headland*, *point*, *bay* and *cove*, [illegible] most of the whole terminology of the region. The [illegible] ending [illegible] marks the place of [illegible] but [illegible] is the locative case-ending observed in all Algonquian dialects under various forms. This case-suffix corresponds [illegible] to our prepositions *at*, *in*, *on*, *upon*, *at the place* or *spot of*. It also obtains in the Penobscot [illegible]

[illegible]

a [illegible] of geographic names in -et, [illegible], which [illegible] the dialect in which they originate to that of Massachusetts [illegible] of Eliot's Bible. So we meet there with names like [illegible],

[illegible]

[illegible] and Wiscasset. The [illegible] cannot be [illegible]

[illegible]

" where the current [illegible]

The Indian names of [illegible], rivers and localities are in this article spelt in a [illegible] alphabet in which the vowels possess the value of and are pronounced as they are in the languages of the European continent.* The readers [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and French [illegible] in their pronunciation and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] dialects have a tendency to drop vowels when standing between consonants at the beginning of words. This causes [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] unsuitable to a majority of English-speaking people.

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* g is always hard and j has the sound of [illegible]

A LIST OF INDIAN GOOD AFRICAN NAMES IN [illegible] AROUND PASSAMAQUODDY BAY, MEANING WITH THEIR DERIVATIONS

Bar Harbor [illegible]

Bay of Fundy [illegible]

Bishop's point, a [illegible] Minnesota [illegible], New [illegible]

Campobello island New Brunswick [illegible] New Brunswick, [illegible]

Cherry island, a [illegible]

Cobscook bay a [illegible]

Deer island New Brunswick [illegible]

Dorchester head, [illegible]

Eastport, [illegible]

Eel brook, [illegible]

Gardner's Lake [illegible]

G[illegible] [illegible]

Grand Lake [illegible]

Indian Island [illegible]

Kenduskeag Island [illegible]

Kennebecasis [illegible]

Lubec [illegible]

Machias and East Machias [illegible]

Meddybemps village and Meddybemps lake [illegible]

Moosehead [illegible]

Moosehead lake [illegible]

northwest of Moosehead lake, and signifies "at the big end."

Mount Katahdin, on Penobscot river, though the name is recorded in the Province [illegible], may be mentioned [illegible] meaning "[illegible] mountain," [illegible] "[illegible]." The [illegible] [illegible] the Passamaquoddy [illegible]

N[illegible] [illegible] a river [illegible] Maine, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] does not stand for [illegible] but [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] water [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] river [illegible]

Oa[illegible] [illegible] river [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible]."

Passamaquoddy bay [illegible] the bay where [illegible] pollock [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Eastport [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the name of the bay, [illegible] "Pollock [illegible] bay."

Pembroke lake [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Pleasant point, Indian village on the west side of St. Croix river [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the

Pocoslod [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Red Beach on West shore [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] (Per [illegible], "[illegible]," "rock," "high," [illegible] [illegible] "[illegible]" and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].)

Schoodic or Skudik, "at the clearings," is a term originally applied to the Schoodic or Grand lakes, on the head waters of St Croix river, also to the St Croix river itself, and to the town of Calais, but is no longer current. These clearings were effected by burning down the timber [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] "at the fire." A [illegible] [illegible] lake is now [illegible] in northwestern corner of [illegible] county, Maine.

St Croix river, an Indian [illegible] [illegible], "the river of clearings," from the [illegible] on the shores [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] where the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. For a long distance it [illegible] the boundary between Maine [illegible] county and New Brunswick. The French name, "Holy Cross," [illegible] from a cross erected by early French explorers.

St Francis river, in Canada, Quebec province, [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] county to the [illegible] of Maine [illegible], is named for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] is given [illegible] village and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

St George and St George river [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], are just as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Indian name, [illegible], "[illegible] [illegible]," [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

St John river, forming much of the boundary of New Brunswick [illegible] its large tributary, the Aroostook, were both called by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] "good river," meaning river of easy navigation, without cascades, falls, or rapids [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

RETURN OF THE HOURST NIGER EXPEDITION

The great geographical event in France just now is the return of the Hourst Niger expedition. The object of the mission was to survey the Niger, especially that part of the river which flows through French territory. As will be remembered, the Anglo-French agreement of 1890 made the boundary between the French and English "spheres of influence" a line running from Say, on the Niger, to [illegible] Lake Chad. The upper Niger [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] the [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the French navy, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Father Hacquard [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] in Arabic and especially Tuareg [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] years.

The party started in August, 1895, and has just returned [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The river has [illegible] [illegible] and surveyed by compass [illegible] [illegible] meters of map were brought back.

hostile [illegible] all Tuaregs were tamed and friendly [illegible] established [illegible] Father Hacquard, [illegible] of [illegible], has been [illegible], in fact, not a shot was fired. The [illegible] of French exploration [illegible] and the five [illegible] returned [illegible]. The maps which they bring will soon be published. The party, in three boats, descended the Niger from Timbuktu to the mouth, in spite of the rapids of Bussa, [illegible] ordered [illegible] by the English Royal Niger Company. One of the boats was of aluminum and the others [illegible].

An interesting and amusing incident of the trip is told as follows: When the celebrated Barth visited this part of the Sudan he was accompanied by a Tuareg interpreter called Barka, who saved Barth's life. When the great traveller left, Barka [illegible] that a man of [illegible] would [illegible] the Sultan. Accordingly when Hourst arrived he was asked whether he was not Barth's son, and the leader, not knowing just what that meant, said that he was Barth's nephew. When the history of the western Sudan is written, the Hourst expedition will certainly receive [illegible] pleasing notice.

[illegible]

GEOGRAPHIC SERIALS

The Geographical Journal for March has [illegible] by Major Leonard Darwin on Railways in Africa, in which he [illegible] suggests the railway system necessary to supplement the [illegible] for commerce. [illegible] the narrative of a Journey [illegible] S. [illegible] of a Journey to the [illegible] of the [illegible], by Vincent W. [illegible] and from Tehran towards the [illegible], by [illegible] Henry L. Wells. There is also a [illegible] of the [illegible] by Major-General Sir Frederick J. Goldsmid. [illegible] Schomburgk. [illegible] is accompanied by [illegible] Prince Henri d'Orléans [illegible] gives the narrative of his journey from Tonkin to Assam. [illegible] of [illegible] in the New [illegible] is [illegible] by [illegible] and [illegible]. Other articles are "An Attempt to [illegible] Map [illegible]" and "The Surface of the Sea and the Weather."

The Scottish Geographical Magazine for November contains [illegible] on the Yukon country and particularly that part of it which adjoins the boundary between Canada and Alaska, including the Forty Mile [illegible], and the region [illegible] by [illegible]. The [illegible] part of general [illegible] is [illegible] by Prof. A. J. Herbertson. [illegible] prominence has been given to the subject by the Scottish Magazine in the recent

[illegible] The Department [illegible] by Mr. Kaye Clarke [illegible] [illegible] It should be noted that in the [illegible] work of Mr. [illegible] Sewell [illegible] the country of [illegible] Yakutsk [illegible] [illegible] It is an admirably [illegible] description of a little known region.

[illegible] *Bulletin of the American Geographical Society* for [illegible] [illegible] by Prof. J. C. Branner [illegible] "Mineral [illegible] and Mineral [illegible] in Africa" [illegible] [illegible] Klondyke [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] History of the United States by Henry [illegible]

[illegible] Appalachian Mountain Club, [illegible] [illegible] Sewell [illegible] Pres. S. Kabot, one of the [illegible] [illegible] Appalachian Mountain Club [illegible] [illegible] "Exploration of the Air" [illegible] "Notes on a [illegible] Kamchatka," [illegible]

GEOGRAPHIC NOTES

NORTH AMERICA

Canada. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Mexico. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SOUTH AMERICA

Venezuela. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Argentina. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Dr. Nansen's lectures are attracting large audiences, notwithstanding the very high prices charged for admission.

Although the traffic receipts of the Manchester ship canal for [illegible] show a larger increase over those for [illegible], the diversion of trade has not [illegible] in the revenue of the port of Liverpool.

France.—The Paris Academy of Sciences has awarded one of the two Arago medals to M. D'Abadie, the African explorer, and a prize to Prince Henry of Orleans for his explorations.

Germany.—7,531 steamships and 1,021 sailing vessels passed through the North Sea and Baltic canal during the first year. The receipts from tolls fell far short of [illegible] expenses.

ASIA

[illegible] Yokohama [illegible] a general rise [illegible] the cost of living [illegible] the scale of wages [illegible] Japanese [illegible]

India.—The production of coal has increased 30 per cent. in a single year and the annual output [illegible] used for [illegible] purposes [illegible] there are [illegible] that the trade [illegible] last year was [illegible]

AFRICA

Transvaal.—It is believed [illegible] revenue [illegible] year [illegible] £4,[illegible] Uitlanders [illegible] 70,000.

West Africa.—Telegraphic reports [illegible]

MISCELLANEA

In a recent paper read before the Royal Geographical Society, [illegible] who was [illegible] French [illegible] feet. [illegible] feet.

The Proceedings and Transactions of the Queensland Branch of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, SESSION 1906-07

Special Meeting, December 4, 1906.—President Hubbard in the chair. Admiral R. W. Meade, U. S. N., delivered an address with the opening of a series of lectures on "Work of a Man-of-War in Foreign Waters." Illustrated by Views in the Imperial Japanese Navy.

Regular Meeting, December 11, 1906.—President Hubbard in the chair. President Hubbard and Secretary Lamb reported on the Eighth International Geographical Congress, held at Berlin, Germany, and a number of resolutions of Mexico, Spain, and Portugal. Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor, Secretary of the Society, read a paper on "Mexico, Its Ancient Ruins and Its Modern Progress." This was followed by a series of hundred and a half of pictures of Mexico and its people.

Special Meeting, December 18, 1906.—Secretary Lamb in the chair. Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor, M. D., L. H. D., Superintendent of the Arctic Department of the Hungarian Geographical Society of Budapest, Hungary, delivered an address on "Hungarian Discoveries in Arctic Regions." Illustrated by a series of lantern slides.

Special Meeting, December 25, 1906.—Secretary Lamb in the chair. Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor, M. D., L. H. D., Superintendent of the Arctic Department of the Hungarian Geographical Society of Budapest, Hungary, delivered an address on "Hungarian Discoveries in Arctic Regions." Illustrated by a series of lantern slides.

Regular Meeting, January 8, 1907.—President Hubbard in the chair. Secretary Lamb reported on the Eighth International Geographical Congress, held at Berlin, Germany, and a number of resolutions of Mexico, Spain, and Portugal. Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor, Secretary of the Society, read a paper on "Mexico, Its Ancient Ruins and Its Modern Progress." This was followed by a series of hundred and a half of pictures of Mexico and its people.

Special Meeting, January 15, 1907.—Secretary Lamb in the chair. Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor, M. D., L. H. D., Superintendent of the Arctic Department of the Hungarian Geographical Society of Budapest, Hungary, delivered an address on "Hungarian Discoveries in Arctic Regions." Illustrated by a series of lantern slides.

Special Meeting, January 22, 1907.—Secretary Lamb in the chair. Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor, M. D., L. H. D., Superintendent of the Arctic Department of the Hungarian Geographical Society of Budapest, Hungary, delivered an address on "Hungarian Discoveries in Arctic Regions." Illustrated by a series of lantern slides.

Special Meeting, January 29, 1907.—Secretary Lamb in the chair. Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor, M. D., L. H. D., Superintendent of the Arctic Department of the Hungarian Geographical Society of Budapest, Hungary, delivered an address on "Hungarian Discoveries in Arctic Regions." Illustrated by a series of lantern slides.

Special Meeting, February 5, 1907.—Secretary Lamb in the chair. Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor, M. D., L. H. D., Superintendent of the Arctic Department of the Hungarian Geographical Society of Budapest, Hungary, delivered an address on "Hungarian Discoveries in Arctic Regions." Illustrated by a series of lantern slides.

Special Meeting, February 12, 1907.—Secretary Lamb in the chair. Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor, M. D., L. H. D., Superintendent of the Arctic Department of the Hungarian Geographical Society of Budapest, Hungary, delivered an address on "Hungarian Discoveries in Arctic Regions." Illustrated by a series of lantern slides.

Special Meeting, February 19, 1907.—Secretary Lamb in the chair. Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor, M. D., L. H. D., Superintendent of the Arctic Department of the Hungarian Geographical Society of Budapest, Hungary, delivered an address on "Hungarian Discoveries in Arctic Regions." Illustrated by a series of lantern slides.

Special Meeting, February 26, 1907.—Secretary Lamb in the chair. Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor, M. D., L. H. D., Superintendent of the Arctic Department of the Hungarian Geographical Society of Budapest, Hungary, delivered an address on "Hungarian Discoveries in Arctic Regions." Illustrated by a series of lantern slides.

Special Meeting, March 5, 1907.—Secretary Lamb in the chair. Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor, M. D., L. H. D., Superintendent of the Arctic Department of the Hungarian Geographical Society of Budapest, Hungary, delivered an address on "Hungarian Discoveries in Arctic Regions." Illustrated by a series of lantern slides.

Special Meeting, March 12, 1907.—Secretary Lamb in the chair. Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor, M. D., L. H. D., Superintendent of the Arctic Department of the Hungarian Geographical Society of Budapest, Hungary, delivered an address on "Hungarian Discoveries in Arctic Regions." Illustrated by a series of lantern slides.

Special Meeting, March 19, 1907.—Secretary Lamb in the chair. Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor, M. D., L. H. D., Superintendent of the Arctic Department of the Hungarian Geographical Society of Budapest, Hungary, delivered an address on "Hungarian Discoveries in Arctic Regions." Illustrated by a series of lantern slides.

Special Meeting, March 26, 1907.—Secretary Lamb in the chair. Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor, M. D., L. H. D., Superintendent of the Arctic Department of the Hungarian Geographical Society of Budapest, Hungary, delivered an address on "Hungarian Discoveries in Arctic Regions." Illustrated by a series of lantern slides.

Special Meeting, April 2, 1907.—Secretary Lamb in the chair. Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor, M. D., L. H. D., Superintendent of the Arctic Department of the Hungarian Geographical Society of Budapest, Hungary, delivered an address on "Hungarian Discoveries in Arctic Regions." Illustrated by a series of lantern slides.

Special Meeting, April 9, 1907.—Secretary Lamb in the chair. Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor, M. D., L. H. D., Superintendent of the Arctic Department of the Hungarian Geographical Society of Budapest, Hungary, delivered an address on "Hungarian Discoveries in Arctic Regions." Illustrated by a series of lantern slides.

Special Meeting, April 16, 1907.—Secretary Lamb in the chair. Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor, M. D., L. H. D., Superintendent of the Arctic Department of the Hungarian Geographical Society of Budapest, Hungary, delivered an address on "Hungarian Discoveries in Arctic Regions." Illustrated by a series of lantern slides.

Special Meeting, April 23, 1907.—Secretary Lamb in the chair. Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor, M. D., L. H. D., Superintendent of the Arctic Department of the Hungarian Geographical Society of Budapest, Hungary, delivered an address on "Hungarian Discoveries in Arctic Regions." Illustrated by a series of lantern slides.

Special Meeting, April 30, 1907.—Secretary Lamb in the chair. Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor, M. D., L. H. D., Superintendent of the Arctic Department of the Hungarian Geographical Society of Budapest, Hungary, delivered an address on "Hungarian Discoveries in Arctic Regions." Illustrated by a series of lantern slides.

Special Meeting, May 7, 1907.—Secretary Lamb in the chair. Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor, M. D., L. H. D., Superintendent of the Arctic Department of the Hungarian Geographical Society of Budapest, Hungary, delivered an address on "Hungarian Discoveries in Arctic Regions." Illustrated by a series of lantern slides.

Special Meeting, May 14, 1907.—Secretary Lamb in the chair. Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor, M. D., L. H. D., Superintendent of the Arctic Department of the Hungarian Geographical Society of Budapest, Hungary, delivered an address on "Hungarian Discoveries in Arctic Regions." Illustrated by a series of lantern slides.

Special Meeting, May 21, 1907.—Secretary Lamb in the chair. Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor, M. D., L. H. D., Superintendent of the Arctic Department of the Hungarian Geographical Society of Budapest, Hungary, delivered an address on "Hungarian Discoveries in Arctic Regions." Illustrated by a series of lantern slides.

Special Meeting, May 28, 1907.—Secretary Lamb in the chair. Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor, M. D., L. H. D., Superintendent of the Arctic Department of the Hungarian Geographical Society of Budapest, Hungary, delivered an address on "Hungarian Discoveries in Arctic Regions." Illustrated by a series of lantern slides.

Special Meeting, June 4, 1907.—Secretary Lamb in the chair. Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor, M. D., L. H. D., Superintendent of the Arctic Department of the Hungarian Geographical Society of Budapest, Hungary, delivered an address on "Hungarian Discoveries in Arctic Regions." Illustrated by a series of lantern slides.

Special Meeting, June 11, 1907.—Secretary Lamb in the chair. Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor, M. D., L. H. D., Superintendent of the Arctic Department of the Hungarian Geographical Society of Budapest, Hungary, delivered an address on "Hungarian Discoveries in Arctic Regions." Illustrated by a series of lantern slides.

Special Meeting, June 18, 1907.—Secretary Lamb in the chair. Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor, M. D., L. H. D., Superintendent of the Arctic Department of the Hungarian Geographical Society of Budapest, Hungary, delivered an address on "Hungarian Discoveries in Arctic Regions." Illustrated by a series of lantern slides.

Special Meeting, June 25, 1907.—Secretary Lamb in the chair. Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor, M. D., L. H. D., Superintendent of the Arctic Department of the Hungarian Geographical Society of Budapest, Hungary, delivered an address on "Hungarian Discoveries in Arctic Regions." Illustrated by a series of lantern slides.

M. C., R. H. [illegible], David Hutcheson, Henry Clay Jones, W. [illegible], [illegible], Miss Mary A. Law, Capt. S. C. Lemly, U. S. N., J. E. [illegible], Adelaide G. Martin, Wm. W. [illegible], Lieut. H. H. [illegible], U. S. N.

M. [illegible], Hon. Redfield Proctor, U. S. S., Baron Speck von Sternburg, German Embassy, [illegible], Señor Don J. D. Rodriguez, Minister Greater Republic of Central America, Gen. [illegible] Smith, Prof. A. W. Spanhoofd, F. W. Sanders, John J. Stephens, Capt. C. A. Stevens, [illegible], Lieutenant E. D. Taussig, U. S. N., Hon. E. O. Wolcott, U. S. S.

[illegible] H. Baker, Jas. A. [illegible], [illegible] W. [illegible], John [illegible], W. L. Blunt, H. B. Boyer, [illegible], Prof. J. P. [illegible], [illegible], Prof. R. A. [illegible], [illegible], Prof. [illegible], [illegible] Gordon (German Embassy), Prof. R. R. [illegible], [illegible], Hon. F. M. Hatch (Hawaiian Minister), Edwin B. Hay, [illegible] U. S. N., Lucius W. Lee, Prof. E. D. [illegible], Frank [illegible], Prof. C. A. W. [illegible], James A. Scott, Dr. Z. X. Snyder, Joseph Stewart.

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

ANNOUNCEMENT OF A COURSE OF LECTURES ON THE EFFECTS OF GEOGRAPHIC ENVIRONMENT IN DEVELOPING THE CIVILIZATION OF THE WORLD

The National Geographic Society has for several seasons given three courses of lectures—a scientific course and two popular courses. The former by officers of the Army and Navy and experts connected with the different departments of the Government, the aim of [illegible] and investigation of all points pertaining to geographic research.

It is the intention that each speaker in the popular course shall be a recognized authority on the subject treated by him, and that each lecture shall be illustrated by stereopticon views, which have been found to add not only to the interest but also to the value of the lectures.

The average attendance at the popular lectures has increased steadily from 500 in 1893-94 to 800 in 1894-95, and to 1,000 in 1895-96. The audience is composed of members of the Society and their friends, comprising many of the most cultured residents of Washington, scientists, representatives, senators, and others. The second course of lectures has been held on Monday afternoons. Two years ago the subject was a trip over the Northern Pacific Railroad to the Pacific coast, returning via San Francisco, the valleys of the Colorado, and the Rocky Mountains. Last year it was a trip through Canada, the [illegible] and passage to Alaska.

For the present course of 1896-97 the subject selected is the effects of geographic environment in developing the civilization of the world. The course begins with the prehistoric man and the beginnings of history, and passes on to each period of our earliest definite knowledge in those countries where the history of our race begins. At each epoch presented in

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24					24
TOTALS					TOTALS

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By DR MARK W. HARRINGTON,

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Crater Lake, Oregon,

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The Utilization of the Vacant Public Lands,

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